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# KUNKEL'S Musical Review

JANUARY, 1905

Vol. 30

Whole No. 304

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# MUSICAL REVIEW

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## Caution to Subscribers.

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WAGNER.

In three aspects, Richard Wagner, one of the master minds of modern Germany, makes his appeal to the admiration of mankind. He was an artist in the compounding of stage scenery and human action—a very real kind of painter. He was a dramatic poet, that is, he was a past-master craftsman in the constructing of a libretto or book to be sung and impersonated; and last, although not least, he was a musician—a tone-maker.

Whatever opinion may be held as to his right to be called a poet, whatever anyone may think as to his talent as a deviser of fascinating pictures for the eye, there can be but one opinion, says *Musik und Musician*, as to his genius as a musical composer. There was a time when nearly everything which he did in music was subjected to the bitterest ridicule, and this in perfect honesty of heart and conscience, by the whole body of learned musicians. That time was, however, in the sixties and seventies of the last century. Until now, there has been from the memorable festival at Bayreuth in 1876 a steady crescendo of respect for Richard Wagner as a wonderful man of genius by musicians, and as a bewitching entertainer by the general public of music lovers and music supporters.

Richard Wagner produced, after his one or two early attempts, which were mere apprentice work, such as the "Fays" and the "Novice of Palermo," a series of eleven works, all in large forms, and two or three of them in forms which must be called colossal. In this last category may be classed the "Tristan and Isolde," the "Götterdämmerung," and "Parsifal." The entire list is as follows:

First, "Rienzi," founded upon the novel of

that name written by the English novelist, Bulwer.

Second, "The Flying Dutchman," based upon various legends and plays.

Third, "Tannhauser," which is a brilliant, romantic story of sin and salvation, of earthly and heavenly love, couched in the manners and external shows of the medieval epoch.

Fourth, "Lohengrin," which is a still more romantic and idealistic presentation of the nobilities—the basenesses of the frailties of the human race and is woven out of the legends of the Holy Grail.

Fifth, there is "Tristan and Isolde," the most wonderful lyric utterance of the most strictly human passion and feeling ever put upon paper, that it might arouse a vast rolling mass of well-ordered and significant tones.

Sixth, there is "The Meistersinger of Nuremberg," which is a sunny, sweet, cheerful, humorous, kindly, satirical and buoyant picture of happy human life, and is as supreme in comedy as is "Tristan" in gloomy and fateful tragedy.

Next, the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, are the four vast myths taken from the Norseland, in which the wealth of Wagner's creative genius as to melodic phrase, harmonic composites and marvelous construction, reached such a high point that the best minds of the entire musical world fall down in abject astonishment at every turn and aspect of them, and which certainly indicate at present the high-water mark of the strictly dramatic and symbolic spirit in the art of music.

Eleventh and last is the grand religious spectacular stage play, "Parsifal." The first performance of this mighty work outside of Bayreuth, to which Wagner perhaps foolishly designed to confine it, has lately taken place in New York City, and has stirred not alone the entire intellectual world of America, but the cultured percentage of the populations of all the nations of Europe.

Nothing is more bewildering and incomprehensible in the music of Richard Wagner, than the way which it continues to unfold and expand, showing ever wider and wider excursions into the unknown. No composer that ever lived was at once so utterly and absolutely himself, from the first to the last page, and yet was able to manifest himself in so many entirely different phases and moods of composition. The music of Wagner is as individual and easily recognizable as that of J. S.

Bach, of Ludwig van Beethoven, of Franz Schubert, or of Frederick Chopin, and yet he went beyond all these mighty ones in his variety of styles.

It is almost beyond belief that such things as the choral march in "Tannhauser," and the dead march in "Götterdämmerung," the vespers to "The Meistersinger," and the vespers to "Tristan," the wondrous calls of the Walkyries, and the Prelied; the sword-motif and the dragon-motif; the twitter of the prophetic bird in "Siegfried," and the majestic chant of the faith motive in "Parsifal;" the pilgrim's hymn in "Tannhauser," and the love song of Siegmund in "The Walkyrie;" the burlesque serenade of Beckmesser in "The Meistersinger," the death of Isolde, and many other wide antitheses of style, could all have grown out of the same mind. But so it is.

The music of Richard Wagner has certain very salient features, a few of the more important of which may be slightly indicated, thus: He never or seldom writes melodies that have a square-cut form and a complete stop; the musical versification is blank verse, not in stanzaic forms. Again, Wagner makes a far more bold, varied and descriptive use of the numerous dissonances which music generates, than did any composer before him. As contrasted with Bach and Beethoven, he may be called the chromatic composer par excellence. Again, no one possesses the art of mixing the various tone qualities of the instruments of the orchestra—that is, their *tone color* as it is technically termed—so skillfully, so eternally, so graphically, as did he. In this element of dramatic expression, he easily distances even Berlioz, who in his turn went far beyond previous composers.

Again, Wagner's music has a warmth of feeling, a richness and fascination considered as mere sound, as a voice uttering the human heart, which is so wonderful, that when one has studied with piano score and has heard a dozen times any one of his greater works, there still remains something to learn.

Again, Wagner made a far more clever and sustained use of symbolic motives, or musical phrases suited to a character, an object, a situation or an action, than anyone before or since. His influence has been so revolutionary and so world-wide, that no one of the composers since his day has escaped his modifying touch. His orchestra is the voice of universal Nature—human and ultra-human.

## UNION MUSICAL CLUB CONCERT.

The following numbers were rendered before the Union Musical Club, St. Louis, by Messrs. Charles Kunkel and C. J. Kunkel at the second afternoon concert.

## Piano Duets.

- (a) Cansonneta, - - - - - Mendelssohn
- (b) Ecossaise, (Scotch Dance) - - - - - Chopin
- (c) Awakening of Love, (Waltz) - - - - - Moszkowski
- (d) Piano Solos - Charles Kunkel.
- (a) Sonatina No. 29, in A flat major, - - - - - Beethoven
- 1. Adagio—Love's Devotion—Aria
- 2. Scherzo—Teasing and Caressing
- (b) Mi Nina (My Darling) Mexican Dance, - - - - - LeRoy Hartt
- (c) Alpine Storm (by request) - - - - - Kunkel
- (d) Valse Caprice, - - - - - McNair Ilgenfritz
- (e) The Cotton Pickers (classical rag) - - - - - LeRoy Hartt
- (f) Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground, - - - - - Kunkel

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Duet. Zampa (Overture Herold) Grand Concert Paraphrase, - - - - - Claude Melnotte  
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## EUGEN D'ALBERT.

The return to this country of Eugen d'Albert will be one of the prime features of the current musical season. The great pianist, so widely known for the brilliant diversity of his accomplishments, has still further developed in his art since his last visit to our shores. Long famous for the three B's associated with his name as a profound and efficient interpreter of Beethoven, Brahms and Bach, he has, says the Musical Age, still further increased his repertoire and is now recognized as a player in whom composers find an expositor and illustrator of wonderful genius and skill. As composer, conductor and writer, d'Albert has attained the greatest heights, and his tour of this country with the Knabe piano will be among the most salient musical events of the concert season.

Last summer William Knabe visited D'Albert at his summer home amid the Italian Lakes, and arranged for a tour in this country, to be limited to thirty-five concerts in the principal cities. He will play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and with other leading musical organization. His wife, Mme. Finck-d'Albert, who has been a prima-donna in the prominent opera houses in Germany, will accompany him to America and give fifteen concerts during her stay in this country. The two artists will be heard in the same program on various occasions.

Eugen d'Albert, despite his continental name, is by birth a Scotchman. He first saw the light of day some forty years ago in Glasgow, his mother being French and his father German. Most of his life has been spent in Germany, and his favorite summer home is at his villa among the Italian Lakes. During the winter months his time is passed in German cities, his headquarters being in Berlin.

During his coming tour in America eighteen Knabe pianos will be used by d'Albert, the instruments awaiting him in various cities instead of being carried around from town to town. Under the management of William Knabe the details of the tour have been entrusted to Bernhard Ulrich, of Baltimore.

The versatility of d'Albert is one of the most notable characteristics. As a conductor he is often called upon to officiate, especially in the production of his own compositions. As a composer, eight of his operas have been heard in the leading opera houses of Germany, and it is hoped that some of his operatic works will soon be produced in America.

"The little giant of the keyboard," as d'Albert is called, will be heard during his coming American tour not only in this country, but will extend his visits to Canada and Mexico. In all the places in which he will display his talents he will avail himself of the Knabe piano.

His plans include three recitals for New York, two for Boston, two for Chicago, and one for Philadelphia. At some concerts d'Albert will play with Ysaye, the violinist.

On two occasions he will conduct the Pittsburgh Orchestra.

## ARE NEW MELODIES EXHAUSTED?

Some years ago Mr. Reginald De Koven astonished the musical world by the intimation that the possibility of writing new melodies was nearly exhausted. A similar idea occurred to John F. Runciman, of the London Saturday Review, on reading a new book by Hermann Smith, "The World's Earliest Music." Where, asks Mr. Runciman, will the growing intricacy of modern music end? Must we have resources to quarter-tones and eighth of tones? Not, he believes, for many a century.

There are yet miracles to be worked with the twelve notes of our scale, and those who spend their time in working out its possibilities by means of long arithmetical calculations and prophecy that the end is near would be better employed in doing a little thinking. There are not many great melodies in the world. A melody has to be written many hundreds or thousands of times and, as it were, cast back again and again into the general smelting pot until the lucky man comes along and by an inspired touch gives it its final form. There is not a great theme in existence that has not had many feeble forerunners. Some of

Beethoven's and Mozart's most marvelous melodies are only fragments of the scale transfigured by a divine touch. I am not the least anxious about the future. We can, no more guess at that than one can guess the nature of the first music; but as yet there is no need for alarmed talk of exhausted resources.

## HOFMANN'S RECITAL TOUR.

Josef Hofmann has returned to this country for what is to be his last tour, for many years to come. He opened his tour in Portland, Ore., on September 26, and after a series of most triumphant recitals in the Northwest, went to California, where he gave ten recitals, four being given in San Francisco.

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## LAUTERBACH.

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Albert Lutz.

## Introduction. Moderato ♩ = 120.

8

*leggiere.*

*Glorioso.* 76



*Allegretto.*

*mf*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*Var. I.**Brilliant*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

1. 2.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

**Var. II.**

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

1. 2.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

**Var. III. Con expression, meno mosso.**

8

*p* *f* *p*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

1. 2.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

9  
Tempo I.  
Var. III. *leggiere.*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

or thus. *len.*

\* Ped. \* Ped. \*

or thus. *molto cres.*

*simili. →*

*f* *ff* 1. II.

*ritard.* *Cadenza.*  
*poco a poco cres.*

*f* *mf*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped.

*ff*

\* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

8 45 13 13

*ff*

Ped. \*

*Var. V.*  $\text{f}$  marcato il Basso.

or thus.

*Var. VI.*  
*Leggiero.*

$\text{mf}$

69-7

**Finale.  
Grandioso.**

*ff.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*ff.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*ff.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*accelerando.*

*ff.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

## SONATINA.

Nº 12.

PATHETIQUE.

LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN.

*Notes marked with an arrow must be struck from the wrist.**To insure a refined and scholarly rendition of the piece the artistic use of the pedal as indicated is imperative.**Whenever you are in doubt as to the performance of any passage in this or in any other piece, such as the Trill, the Grace Note, the Mordent and Turn, Repeated Notes, Mixed Positions, Two Notes against Three Notes, the Wrist Attack, the Artistic Use of the Pedal, etc. consult "Kunkel's Royal Piano Method."*

Andante cantabile ♩ - 120.

*p legato.*

*mf*

*p*

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff marked 'cresc.' and a bass staff with a 7/8 time signature. The second system features a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature. The third system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature. The fourth system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature. The fifth system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff marked 'cresc.' and a bass staff with a 7/8 time signature. The second system features a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature. The third system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature. The fourth system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature. The fifth system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 3/4 time signature.

Edition Kunkel.



Musical score for piano, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The piece is in a key with one flat and a 3/4 time signature.

Edition Kunkel.  
 1871-13

The page contains five systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly detailed, including numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system features a key signature change to one flat (Bb) in the right hand. The fourth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The fifth system concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking and a final cadence. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulation marks.

## RONDO.

Allegro.  $\text{♩} = 104$ .

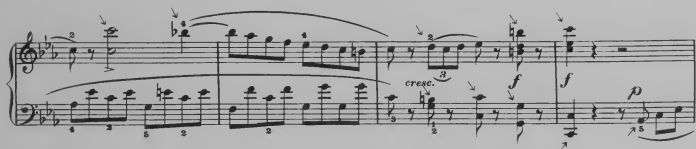
The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Edition Kunkel.

1671-13

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a *dolce* marking. The second system continues with complex fingerings and slurs. The third system features a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system also includes a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system shows a *cresc.* marking. The sixth system concludes with a *cresc.* marking and a final chord marked with a double asterisk (\*\*).





*molto legato.*



The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a series of chords and melodic lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* and *p*.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Includes a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking.
- System 3:** Shows a more complex texture with multiple voices. Includes a *cresc.* marking.
- System 4:** Features a series of chords and melodic lines. Includes a *f* marking and a *ff* marking.
- System 5:** Concludes the page with a series of chords and melodic lines. Includes a *f* marking and a *p* marking.







Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in 3/4 time. The melody is in the Treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the Bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4 and a bass staff with notes E3, D3, C3, B2, A2. The second measure has a treble staff with notes F4, E4, D4, C4, B3 and a bass staff with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. The third measure has a treble staff with notes A4, B4, A4, G4, F4 and a bass staff with notes D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. The fourth measure has a treble staff with notes E4, D4, C4, B3, A3 and a bass staff with notes F2, E2, D2, C2, B1.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4 and a bass staff with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4 and a bass staff with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The third measure has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4 and a bass staff with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The fourth measure has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4 and a bass staff with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The score is written in a simple, clear style with a white background and black ink.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section, and then a piano (*p*) section with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2: The treble staff continues with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and then a forte (*f*) section. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

System 3: The treble staff features a forte (*f*) section. The bass staff includes a section marked *basso* (bass) with sustained chords.

System 4: The treble staff begins with a *dolce.* (sweet) marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment with sustained chords.

System 5: The treble staff features a *con fuoco.* (with fire) marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a section marked *basso* (bass) with sustained chords.

# Martha

Notes marked with an arrow (→) must be struck from the wrist.

JEAN PAUL.

Allegro. ♩ = 144.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of music. The piano part is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The vocal part is in the same key and time. The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also markings for *cres.* (crescendo) and *cen.* (crescendo). The vocal part includes lyrics: "do", "cen", "do", "cen", "do". The score is marked with many arrows (→) indicating notes to be struck from the wrist. The tempo is marked "Allegro" with a quarter note equal to 144 beats per minute.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, featuring six systems of staves. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings, indicating a complex piece of music. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff. The second system continues this pattern. The third system introduces a measure with a whole rest in the treble staff. The fourth system features a melodic line in the treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff. The fifth system shows a melodic line in the treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff. The sixth system concludes the page with a melodic line in the treble staff and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass staff, ending with a fermata.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *brilliant.* (brilliant). It also features tempo markings: *Andante.* and *Allegro.*. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings, indicating a complex and technically demanding piece. The first system starts with a *p* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The second system has a *p* dynamic. The third system has a *f* dynamic. The fourth system has a *f* dynamic. The fifth system has a *p* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The sixth system has a *p* dynamic and a *f* dynamic.

Tis the Last Rose of Summer.  
Andante. ♩ = 50.

This musical score is for the piece "Tis the Last Rose of Summer" in 3/4 time, marked Andante with a tempo of 50 beats per minute. The score is written for piano and features six systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The third system contains markings for *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *rit.* (ritardando), and *f p* (fortissimo piano). The fourth system includes a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The fifth and sixth systems feature complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, with various articulation marks and dynamic markings throughout. The score is written in a single key with a treble and bass clef.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right hand (r.h.) and left hand (l.h.) on grand staves. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, *p*, *cres.*, and *do* are present. The piece includes a section marked *Allegro* in 2/4 time. The notation is highly detailed, with many slurs, accents, and articulation marks.

Editions Kunkel.



Measures 1-12. Dynamics: *p*, *cres.*, *cen.*, *do.*

Andante.  $\text{♩} = 192$ .

Measures 13-24. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*

ps. rit. do

Grandioso.

ff

8 *Lento* *romp.* *Allegro o Vivo* M.M. ♩ = 160.

ff *Largamente* *ritard.* *f* *f*

*f* *ff* *f* *ff*

Edition Kunkel.

# VALSE CAPRICE.

Vivo.  $\text{♩} = 40$ .

MC NAIR ILGENRITZ.

The first system of musical notation for 'Valse Caprice'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Vivo. ♩ = 40'. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. There are various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The system ends with a double bar line.

Grazioso.

The second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a 'Grazioso' tempo. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a 'Grazioso' tempo. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a 'Grazioso' tempo. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fifth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a 'Grazioso' tempo. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line.

*f*  
dolcissimo.

*pp* with soft pedal.

*rit.* *a tempo.*

*rit.* *a tempo.*

*rit.* *a tempo.*

*animato.* *a tempo.*

*f*

release soft pedal.  
*a tempo.*

*crac.*

*l.h.*

Meno mosso  
Cantabile.

The musical score consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Meno mosso Cantabile.'.

- System 1:** Starts with a *mf* marking. The first staff has a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) followed by a half note (F#4). The second staff has a whole note chord (F#2, A2, C3) followed by a half note (F#2).
- System 2:** The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, A4, C5) followed by a quarter note (F#4). The second staff has a whole note chord (F#2, A2, C3) followed by a half note (F#2).
- System 3:** The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, A4, C5) followed by a quarter note (F#4). The second staff has a whole note chord (F#2, A2, C3) followed by a half note (F#2).
- System 4:** The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, A4, C5) followed by a quarter note (F#4). The second staff has a whole note chord (F#2, A2, C3) followed by a half note (F#2).
- System 5:** The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, A4, C5) followed by a quarter note (F#4). The second staff has a whole note chord (F#2, A2, C3) followed by a half note (F#2).

*dolcissimo.*  
with soft pedal.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is written for piano with a soft pedal. The right hand features a melodic line with grace notes and fingerings (2, 3, 4). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Pedal markings are present at the end of measures 3 and 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The melodic line continues with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Pedal markings are present at the end of measures 6 and 8.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The melodic line continues with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Pedal markings are present at the end of measures 10 and 12.

release soft pedal.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The melodic line continues with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A *cresc.* marking is present in measure 14. Pedal markings are present at the end of measures 14, 15, and 16.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The melodic line continues with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Pedal markings are present at the end of measures 18, 19, and 20.

## Tempo I.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-24. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass). The music features various dynamics (*mf*, *p*, *f*), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance markings (*rit.*, *a tempo.*, *animato.*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*). Fingerings and breath marks are indicated throughout.

Con bravura.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments (trills, grace notes) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *a tempo.* (allegretto) marking for the following system.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic support. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic support. The system concludes with a *a tempo.* (allegretto) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic support. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *a tempo.* (allegretto) marking for the following system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic support. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *a tempo.* (allegretto) marking for the following system.



with soft pedal.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 2, 3, 3, 3. Performance markings include *pp*, *rit.*, and *a tempo.*. There are also asterisks and a 'Ped.' marking.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 5, 2, 4, 4, 3, 3, 1. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Performance markings include *rit.* and *a tempo.*. There are also asterisks and a 'Ped.' marking.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Performance markings include *rit.* and *a tempo.*. There are also asterisks and a 'Ped.' marking.

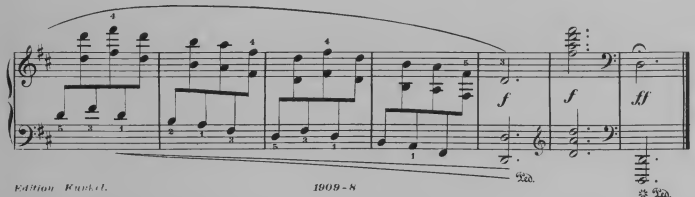
Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Performance markings include *rit.*, *release soft pedal.*, and *a tempo.*. There are also asterisks and a 'Ped.' marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Performance markings include *rit.*, *a tempo.*, *animato.*, and *cresc.*. There are also asterisks and a 'Ped.' marking.

Molto animato.



Presto.



# Bright Eyes

RONDÒ.

HENRY BERTINI.

Carl Sidus. Op. 99.

Notes marked with arrow (↘) must be struck from the wrist.

Allegretto ♩ = 120.

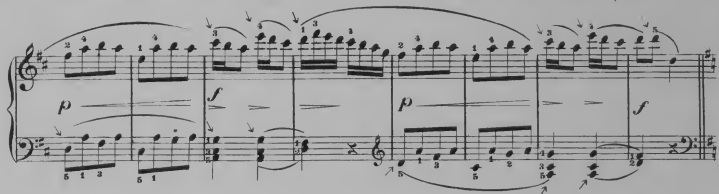
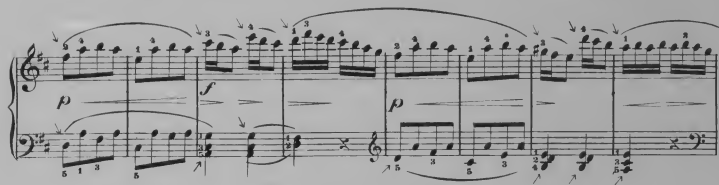
The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, fingerings (1-5), and dynamics (mf, p, f). There are also 'N.B.' (Note Bene) markings. Arrows (↘) are placed above certain notes to indicate they should be struck from the wrist. The piece is a 'Rondò' and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

559 - 3

N.B. Heed the change of fingering.  
Edition Kunkel.

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The musical score consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes a piano (*p*) marking. The third system features a series of slurs and accents. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) marking and a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) marking. The sixth system includes a piano (*p*) marking and a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The notation is complex, with many slurs and accents, suggesting a highly technical piece.



LAUGHING EYES.

CAPRICE - WALTZ.

Notes marked with an arrow ( $\searrow$ ) must be struck from the wrist.

MAYME FOX.

Tempo di Valse. (In waltz time)  $\text{♩} = 80$ .

Tempo di Valse. (In waltz time)  $\text{♩} = 80$ .



*Giucoso. (With mirth)*



## Scherzando. (Playful.)

The musical score is written for piano and features six systems of music. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and character are indicated as 'Scherzando. (Playful.)'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system includes a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) in the final measure. The fourth system is marked 'ten.' (tension) and features a melodic line in the treble staff. The fifth system is also marked 'ten.' and continues the melodic development. The sixth system is marked 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'ten.', leading to a final measure with a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The score is published by Edition Kunkel, 1823 - N.



*Leggiero (Lightly.)*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'cresc.'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece is published by Edition Kunkel, 1823-8.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system contains a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is complex, featuring numerous triplets (indicated by '3' and a bracket), slurs, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The key signature appears to be one flat (B-flat). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth system.

*cantabile.*

*cantabile.*

*cantabile.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*Edition Kunkel.*

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff and a bass staff, both containing complex rhythmic patterns. The second system continues the piece, with the bass staff showing a 'cresc.' marking. The third system features a treble staff with a 'cresc.' marking and a bass staff with a 'p' marking. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a 'cresc.' marking and a bass staff with a 'p' marking. The fifth system has a treble staff with a 'p' marking and a bass staff with a 'p' marking. The sixth system concludes the piece with a treble staff and a bass staff, both containing complex rhythmic patterns.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include "ten." (tenu), "cresc." (crescendo), and "ff" (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a "sec." (second ending) marked with "ff".

Edition Kunkel. 1623 - 8

# BOHEMIAN GIRL

(BALFE)

Notes marked with an arrow(↗) must be struck from the wrist.

I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls.

Carl Sidus Op. 131.

*Andantino*  $\text{♩} = 132$ .

*P* (Key of G major.)

For the proper execution of passages of chords in mixed positions see Kunkel's Royal Piano Method page 33.

*a tempo.*

*Virace*  $\text{♩} = 100$ .

Come with the Gipsy bride.

*Allegretto*  $\text{♩} = 100$ .

*mf* (Key of C major.)

Entered Stationers Hall.

629 - 3

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Home the valleys and hills.

*Allegro assai* ♩ = 100

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a melody in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. Fingering numbers (1-5) are shown above notes. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is present.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. Pedal points and fingering are clearly marked.

Third system of the musical score. The tempo and mood change to 'Con Brio.' The music becomes more rhythmic and energetic. Pedal points and fingering are indicated.

Fourth system of the musical score. The tempo and mood change to 'Allegretto - Happy and light of heart.' The tempo marking is 120. The music is in 6/8 time. The key signature changes to G major. The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). Pedal points and fingering are indicated.

Fifth system of the musical score. The music continues in G major with a piano accompaniment. Pedal points and fingering are indicated.

Sixth system of the musical score. The music continues with a piano accompaniment. Pedal points and fingering are indicated.

Seventh system of the musical score. The music concludes with a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'accel.' (accelerando). Pedal points and fingering are indicated.



# SOUTHERN JOLLIFICATION.

## PLANTATION SCENE.

Synopsis: Darkies gathering at twilight after a day of cotton picking in the fields. Uncle Joshua leads off with his favorite song "I'm a happy little Nig" which is responded to by all the darkies in a grand "Hallelujah." Then follow the irresistible *rice down* and Banjo solo while the dusky queens are up and tripping light fantastic steps to the pride of their enraptured swains. The enthusiasm is catching and all join in a grand wind up.

Charles Kunkel.

Moderato.  $\text{♩} = 120$ . Secondo.

1303 - 10

Copyright - Kunkel Bros. 1880.

Edition Kunkel.

Entered Stationers Hall.

# SOUTHERN JOLLIFICATION.

## PLANTATION SCENE.

Note. This piece produces an immense effect for exhibitions, commencement exercises etc. when it is accompanied with Bones, Drum, Tambourine, Clogs, Triangle and Sand paper pads. The Sand paper pads are used in the Banjo Solo to imitate the shuffling of the feet in dancing. The effect produced is most realistic. Parts for the Instruments and Sand paper pads may be obtained of Kunkel Bros. Price 50¢.

Charles Kunkel.

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 120$ .

Primo.

The musical score is written for piano and includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, mf, rit, a tempo), articulation (accents), and performance instructions (Ped., cren:). The piece is in 2/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

1303 - 10

Halle-lu-jah, Halle-lu-jah, Oh Glo-ri - **Secondo.**  
 2. Halle-lu-jah, Halle-lu-jah, Oh Glo-ri - a!

First system of the musical score. The piano part (top staff) includes dynamic markings *p*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The organ part (bottom staff) includes dynamic markings *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. Pedal instructions (Ped.) are marked with asterisks (\*) below the organ staff. A note indicates "or thus. N.B." with an alternative organ part.

N.B. Should the syncopation be too difficult play as indicated by small notes.

Second system of the musical score. The piano part continues with dynamic markings *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. The organ part continues with dynamic markings *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. Pedal instructions (Ped.) are marked with asterisks (\*) below the organ staff.

Third system of the musical score. The piano part includes a section labeled "Banjo Solo." with dynamic marking *mf*. The organ part continues with dynamic markings *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. Pedal instructions (Ped.) are marked with asterisks (\*) below the organ staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The piano part continues with dynamic markings *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. The organ part continues with dynamic markings *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. Pedal instructions (Ped.) are marked with asterisks (\*) below the organ staff.

NB. Halle - lu - jah, Halle - lu - jah, Oh Glo - ri - a! *Primo* Halle - lu - jah, Halle - lu - jah, Oh Glo - ri - a!

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf) section with various dynamics and pedaling instructions. The second system continues with mezzo-forte (mf) and fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The third system features fortissimo (ff) dynamics and includes a 'Long Pause' instruction. The fourth system is marked 'cres.' and includes a 'Long Pause' instruction. The fifth system is marked 'Sanjo solo.' and includes a 'Long Pause' instruction.

*When accompanied by Bones, Sand paper pads there is a solo for them of four measures between the first part and the commencement of the Sanjo solo.*

*Secondo.*

*Sanjo solo.*

*Long Pause.*

*cres.*

*Long Pause.*

N.B. Sing the Hallelujah and Gloria. When played at Exhilibon have the entire Chorus sing it.

## Secondo.

The musical score is written for two staves, likely representing the left and right hands of a piano. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into several systems, each containing two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and chords. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal markings, including 'Ped.' and star symbols, are used throughout the piece. The score concludes with the number '1303 - 10'.

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56  
Secondo.

The musical score consists of six systems of music. The first system (measures 56-58) features a piano introduction with a strong bass line and a treble line with triplets. The second system (measures 59-61) introduces a vocal line with the instruction *marcato.* The piano accompaniment continues with complex rhythmic patterns. The third system (measures 62-64) shows the vocal line continuing with various dynamics like *p*, *dim.*, *pp*, and *mf*. The piano accompaniment remains dense with triplets. The fourth system (measures 65-67) features a vocal line with a *f* dynamic. The fifth system (measures 68-70) continues the vocal and piano parts. The sixth system (measures 71-73) concludes the page with a final vocal phrase and piano accompaniment. Pedal marks (Ped.) are indicated at the end of several measures in the piano part.

## Primo.

Musical score for piano, labeled "Primo." and "1303-10". The score consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features complex fingerings (1-5, 2-4, 3-5) and slurs. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a "Ped." (pedal) marking. The third system also has a "Ped." marking and a "Pr." (piano) marking. The fourth system begins with a "dim." (diminuendo) marking and a "mf" (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The fifth system features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth system includes a "Ped." marking. The score is numbered "1303-10" at the bottom center.



Secondo.

Secondo.

*a tempo.*

lu - ja, Halle - lu - jah, Oh Glo - ri - a! Halle - lu - jah, Halle - lu - jah, Oh Glo - ri - a!

1303 - 10

Edition Kunkel.



# MOZART

*Menuetto from Symphony in E flat major*

Notes marked with an arrow ( $\curvearrowright$ ) must be struck from the wrist.

*Carl Sidus Op. 82*

*Allegretto*  $\text{♩} = 80$

*To insure a refined and scholarly rendition of the piece the artistic use of the pedal as indicated is imperative.*

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides harmonic support. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and chords. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' markings below the bass staff. Fingerings are shown with numbers 1-4 above notes. Breath marks (arrows) are placed above the melody. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

The musical score for "The Song of the Lark" is written for piano. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The piece starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a half note D in the right hand, followed by a quarter note E and a quarter note F#. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes. There are several measures of rests in the right hand, indicated by 'x' marks. The piece ends with a final cadence in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and articulation marks.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a pedal point in the left hand. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century musical notation.

[illegible]

**TRIO.**

**Canzabile**

*dolce*

*p dolce*

Ped. \* Peda. \*

ten.  
f  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.

mf  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.

ten.  
f  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.

ten.  
f  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.

mf  
cresc. do  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.  
Ped.

Edition Kunkel.

# TELL ME, ENCHANTRESS.

ME NAIR ILGENFRITZ.

Moderato.  $\text{♩} = 76$  rit. a tempo.

Moderato.  $\text{♩} = 76$  rit. a tempo.  
leggiere.

Tell me, en - chan - tress be -

gui - ling, Who was it gave thee thine eyes, Thine

1908 - 6

Edition Kunkel.

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eyes so love-ly and simi - - ling Like ra - di - - ant orbs from the

rit. a tempo.

skies! What fay with fire - gleam - ing o - - - pal

rit. a tempo.

Burn'd the deep blush on thy face Or is thy col or from

*f* rit.

ro - ses Blown there for thy charm and grace

*p* rit. a tempo.

Tell me en - chan - tress so peer - - - less, May thine a - dor - er but

*p* rit. a tempo.

*f* ten.

deign To - breathe but the name of dar - - ling, And

*f* R. H.



rit. a tempo.

love thee not all in vain!

rit. a tempo. *L. H.*

Worlds there may be far di - vi - - - - - ner Where one might find orbs like

thine And hills may hold jew - els fin - - - - - er, And

a tempo.

rit.

seas with such gems may shine.

Dews may hold sun-beams as

a tempo.

rit.

spark - - - ling,

Blooms may hold heav-ens own blue,

Night may cast shadows as dark - - ling, And rain bows may match their hue,

rit.

rit.

*a tempo.* *rit.* *a tempo.*

But be mine earth's rarest treasure Or precious gems neath the

*a tempo.* *rit.* *a tempo.*

sea, I'll prize thine eyes beyond all dear, And

*fien.*

pray that they smile on me My darling, my own, my all.

*L. H.* *f* *L. H.*

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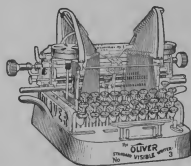
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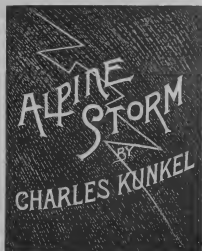
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Fritz Kreisler, the great Austrian violinist, is to return to this country in January next, and Henry Wolfsohn will introduce him in a special orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall. Kreisler has not played in this country in three years, and it is said that his art has continued to develop until now he is the equal of the greatest masters of the violin.

Paderewski, the Polish pianist, will be heard in all the principal cities from New England to the Pacific coast. He gives a series of fifty concerts.

## CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The officers of the society will remain as heretofore, with the exception of the secretary, and consist of Mrs. John T. Davis, president; R. P. Strine, secretary, and Oscar Bollman, treasurer.

The dates for the remaining concerts to be given this season are January 23, February 27, March 13, April 3 and April 24. All concerts will be given at the Odéon. The charge for boxes has been set at \$200, and \$15 for seat subscriptions. Alfred Ernst will continue as musical director and conductor.

The new executive committee is composed of the chairmen of the various committees of the society as follows: Hanford Crawford of the Subscription Committee, who will also be chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. J. T. Davis of the Program and Soloist Committee, Mrs. P. N. Moore, of the Program Book Committee, Mrs. E. H. Semple of the Hall Committee, E. M. Read of the Press Committee, John R. Williams of the Chorus Committee, Charles Galloway of the Orchestra Committee and Charles A. Stix of the Finance Committee.

Reports to the committee encouraged the statement by the secretary that the efforts of the society to draw the support of the music-loving public and eventually place St. Louis in its proper place in the music world are to be successful.

Already the committee has secured subscriptions and pledges amounting to \$13,000, and the prospects for raising the additional \$10,000 required to place the society on a safe financial basis are flattering.

## CHURCH MUSIC REGULATIONS.

The commission appointed by Archbishop Farley, in accordance with the views of Pope Pius X, to consider the abuses which have crept into the musical part of the liturgical functions of the Roman Catholic Church, has made a report. This report has been approved by the Archbishop and will hereafter be the law for the archdiocese of New York as far as the music in the churches is concerned.

The commission says that it is evident from careful study of the instructions of the Holy Father that he requires that Gregorian music be restored in every church to its high place of honor and that especially the proper of the mass and the antiphons, etc., of the vespers be rendered according to the same. In the ordinary, or common, of the mass, and for the Psalms of vespers, while the Gregorian is to be preferred, the Palestrinian or even the modern style of music may be used, provided the latter be strictly religious and ecclesiastical in character and the music corresponds with the words of the liturgical text without omissions,

inversions or vain repetitions. Music adapted from the secular sources must not be used at any service.

The commission finds it to be the wish of the Pope that Catholic Church music be such as not to attract the attention of the hearers so much to itself as to become a source of distraction from divine service and that boys take the places of soprano and contralto singers in all Catholic Church choirs.

The commission also recommends that systematic teaching of music be required in all Catholic schools and that if possible a conservatory of church music be organized under the control of the Diocesan authority, having professors for the various branches of church music for the training of organists and teachers.

The commission is composed of Fathers J. H. McGean, J. F. Driscoll, Anthony Lammell, John A. Kellner, Joseph Bruneau, John J. Hughes and J. B. Young, and Organists James Ungerer, E. S. Hurley and B. E. Johnston. The Rev. Dr. John J. Kean is the secretary. This commission will hereafter constitute a committee to prepare a catalogue of compositions for voice and organ in accordance with the Pope's instructions.

The report of the committee was embodied in a pastoral letter, issued by Archbishop Farley and read in all the Roman Catholic churches of the Archdiocese. In commenting on the report the Archbishop said that the quality of the music will not suffer by the exclusion of certain compositions so long in favor with many to the detriment of devotion.

### GERMAN MILITARY BANDS.

Germany being at once the most army-ridden and the most musical country in the world, it is not surprising that its military bands should play an important role. For the majority of the populace, indeed, their concerts are the chief musical pabulum, as they are given free or for a much smaller admission fee than is asked at the other concerts and operas. Dr. S. Linde claims in the Berliner Tageblatt that though the Romans may swear by their Monte Pincio band, and the Parisians by their Garde Republicaine music, the German bands are the best in the world. He admits that in one respect they are among the worst. Whereas in France and elsewhere improved kinds of modern wood wind instruments, particularly flutes, are used, the Germans retain the old-fashioned flutes, which only a first-class artist can blow in tune, notwithstanding that Bohm, who invented the better kind of flute sixty years ago, was a German. Dr. Linde also admits that the conductors of the German military bands often leave much to be desired. The pace at which they are apt to take classical and modern overtures and other pieces is often so absurdly fast that the music is completely spoiled. Many of these men act as if they were automobilists in a race, or at the head of a band of cavalry charging the enemy with the furor teutonicus.

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